

TOO MUCH LENIENCY.

CONGRESSMAN LOUD GIVES HIS VIEWS.

He Thinks the ex-Queen Should be Sent Away—The Duty of the Government Defined.

Congressman E. F. Loud, of California, is a man whose personality has been more or less mixed up with Hawaiian affairs since he first entered Congress five years ago. He is now upon his third term from the 5th district, embraced mostly in San Francisco city. In features and general appearance, he resembles the late General Grant, and from the talk our reporter had with him this morning, he is not unlike him in disposition. His pugnacity is marked, while conservative and what he says comes like a trip hammer, right from the shoulder. "The Executive of the United States could take such a step in his conduct towards these islands as did the Executive in the case of Alaska, and commit the policy of our country so that Congress upon assembling could not but sanction his acts," said Congressman Loud. "But whether he will do this of his own volition is doubtful. I am of the opinion that unless something extraneous to the present condition of affairs turns up, you will have to wait many months before any action is taken. As an American citizen I may have one opinion about the desirability of certain conditions attending the acquisition of these islands for my country. It will commit us to a more pronounced foreign policy than we have ever before exhibited. Yet how can we avoid this predicament? We are a growing, expanding people and the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic should not hem us in. The American flag should float wherever a free and enlightened American Colony is planted. But that colony should first prove strong enough to sustain itself. With so many natives reputed to be opposing annexation to one white demanding it, you cannot blame our Executive for demanding facts. I am free to admit that my mind was fully made up before I had ever seen these islands, on their future annexation, and what I see here now only corroborates my opinion. I am now fully familiar with the situation and will say, with no disrespect to Commissioner Blount, that it didn't take me two weeks to become so. The conditions here are such that some foreign power must acquire and control these islands and speedily, too. If they do not they will become an Asiatic colony with all that this implies. About your government as it stands I hesitate to deliver an opinion, because, being in the American government it is hardly ethical. I trust I am not oversteering polite bounds, however, when I say that, if I had an enemy, no matter how weak he was, I would keep a watch on him. The seditious and disloyal meetings that have been held here lately, have been overlooked by the government and the strict law in regard to treason not insisted on. The excuse has been that the native is weak and irresponsible. No doubt he is; but may not this condition be construed as demanding even greater strictness than otherwise? For may not the ignorant and peaceful native be persuaded by his more treasonable brother to commit acts that may be worse than ever dreamed of, if longer permitted to continue meeting and deliberating and consulting with a deposed monarch, and having radically in view her restoration? I think the "Queen" should be sent away. But these are questions you must settle yourselves. We cannot come down here and settle them for you."

The hack had been waiting for the positive Congressman some time, and so the reporter wished him and Mrs. Loud who accompanied him on voyage on their return trip by the Monowai which by this time is on the bounding waves for San Francisco.

THE MONOWAI ARRIVES.

She was Delayed En-Route by Adverse Winds and Seas.

The Monowai docked at 4 o'clock this morning, having left Sydney April 17 at 6 p. m., arriving in Auckland at 5 a. m., on the 22d. She sailed again on the same day at 3 p. m., and arrived off Apia at daylight on April 27th. The vessel left Apia the same day at 9 a. m., and arrived as above. Throughout the voyage the weather was adverse, heavy head seas and winds being the rule. From these causes the trip has been somewhat protracted. The Monowai brings a large number of passengers for America and Europe. The steamship left for San Francisco at noon.

A DISASTROUS VOYAGE.

The Norma Still Here—Her Mysterious Cruise.

The little white schooner Norma, Macquarrie commander, still lies out in the harbor near Brewer's wharf. She arrived from Yokohama after a suspiciously long voyage from Yokohama on April 11, last, and has proven quite the reverse of a bonanza to those interested in her welfare. The 1009 packages of salt fish she contained proved entirely worthless, and after nearly asphyxiating the entire Custom House force, was finally discharged, condemned, and dumped into the harbor. The few Japanese brick that made up the remainder of the cargo, have not met with a very ready sale, indeed they are a drug on the market. Then came another misfortune, as the captain got half or indeed full seas over and the Station House was his dwelling place for a brief period. Then,

worst of all, rumors commenced flying around, casting doubts as to the bona-fides of the Norma's cargo and her destination. Lynx eyed Customs guards stealthily watched her every movement from the Steamship wharf, while our vigilant bobbies peered out at her from the environs of the fish market. Captain F. D. Walker of this city, who secured this voyage of the Norma and hoped to reap some financial benefit from it, is wretched over these many misfortunes to his little venture. He guarantees every thing as represented, but his word don't seem to prevent frequent domiciliary visits on board, from the police, and constant and expressed desire on the part of many of them to visit Kauai and Niihau and see whether or not evidences can be found there of a visit of the Norma. Altogether the vessel is in a pilikia indeed.

SMALL POX SCARE.

A Flurry of Excitement on the Monowai The Ship Fumigated.

An incipient rash on the face of a baby Colonial was the cause of a good sized scare on the Monowai yesterday. The entire family of the afflicted child was segregated from the rest of the passengers, placed into a covered boat on the davits of the upper deck, and provided with the necessary comforts. The cabin and stowage quarters were fumigated and all needless precautions immediately secured. As no worse symptoms presented themselves the Captain of the steamer permitted a clean bill of health to Dr. Trousdale and Port Physician, upon docking here. Health Officer Reynolds, who had heard of the scare, made a complete investigation, which resulted in his finding the case just as here represented.

VICTORIA'S LETTER.

Text of Her Communication to the Late Queen of Hawaii.

Victoria, by the grace of God Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith and Empress of India, to Liliuokalani, Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, sendeth greeting: We have received and referred to our advisors your letter relating to the revolt in your kingdom. We sincerely trust that your Majesty will arrive at a happy issue out of your present troubles. We take this opportunity of assuring you of our continued good will and commending your Majesty to the protection of the Almighty.

VICTORIA R. Countersigned: ROSEBURY.

CONSULT WITH BLOUNT.

Native Annexationists Visit Him—Mr. Blount Confers.

Hons. J. Kaahane and J. H. Wai-pulani of Hawaii, J. K. Josepa of Maui and A. Kaui of Oahu, all ex-members of the late Legislature called on Commissioner Blount this morning in behalf of the annexation movement. They had Interpreter Wilcox along. They stayed one hour after which C. Blount of Grinnam and Company spent two and a half hours in secret consultation with Blount.

American Sentiment.

In a private letter written by Hon. G. D. Gilman of Boston the following paragraph appears: "President Cleveland's instruction to Commissioner Blount to take down the American flag is not favorably received, and the offered reason that he might treat the Provisional Government as equal in national affairs is looked upon as a lame and impotent conclusion. It is not a popular movement."

Mr. Ordway's Benefit.

A benefit concert will be tendered to U. J. Ordway at the Kawaiahao Church to-morrow evening. Among those who will take part, besides Mr. Ordway himself, are Signor Barsotti, A. Marques, Miss Dale, Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Booth, and Mrs. Barsotti. Mr. Ordway will play on an oil can with one string. This and all other features of the entertainment will be of special excellence.

The Lawn Party.

The Missionary Gleaners, a charitable organization composed of the young people of the Central Union Church, will hold a lawn fete at the residence of W. R. Castle Saturday afternoon. There will be Punch and Judy, McGinty, and kindred shows especially attractive to the children.

Notable Visitors.

Lady Herron and the Misses Danford of Dublin, Ireland, who are on the Mariposa's list, are prominent ladies of that city who have been persuaded to visit the Pacific Paradise from the glowing accounts they have read. They are at the Eagle.

Circuit Court.

S. Keaniani for selling liquor without a license was found guilty in the circuit court this morning. Malie Akamu for housebreaking was discharged and Iopa for same charge found guilty. Kaikapa for larceny is on trial this afternoon.

Mr. Thurston Appointed.

In the By Authority column will be found the appointment of L. A. Thurston as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from Hawaii to the United States. His acceptance of the place came on the last steamer.

Removed From Office.

Kalamakee as District Magistrate of Waialua, Oahu, pleaded guilty today to the felonious branding of a horse and was removed from office.

The New York Press contains denunciatory articles on the hauling down of the flag and a cartoon representing Mr. Blount in the act with the British lion setting by on the grin, and Orientals and other foreigners dancing around a pole inscribed Old Glory Hauled Down.

THE NORDHOFF LETTER.

FULL TEXT OF A SURPRISING CORRESPONDENCE.

Statements Which Have No Resemblance to the Truth—Singular Haste to Deceive.

In view of the great public indignation aroused by the mis-statements in the few extracts from the Nordhoff letter which were printed yesterday, the STAR surrenders a large part of its space to the full text of the correspondence.

HONOLULU, April 8, via SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 16, 1893.—The pilot brought the news to the Alameda steaming into Honolulu—news already told to you—that Colonel Blount had ordered the naval force to be withdrawn to their ships and the Hawaiian flag hoisted instead of the American flag over the national buildings.

Thereupon there was great excitement among the Hawaiian passengers, some of whom were for the Queen and others for the Provisional Government. A dense crowd of native Hawaiians filled the wharf and welcomed back Paul Neumann and his associates who were returning from Washington, where they had pleaded the Queen's cause and that of the native islanders. The town was quiet, but in the small business quarter many American flags were displayed ostentatiously and as though inviting to excitement and collision. Here and there one saw also a Hawaiian flag, but it was evident that the planters and their dependent traders were impudently misusing their privileges in planting a foreign flag—doing this to a degree which would at once breed trouble in any other capital.

PLANTERS INVITE VIOLENCE.

Two old acquaintances—Americans and annexationists, members and leaders of the planters' party—called on me early and expressed fears of a violent outbreak. One absurd person spoke of "a repetition of the scenes of San Domingo." I can only say that if there should be rioting this would be the fault of those who in such a time as this are ostentatiously flaunting their foreign annexation flags in the eyes of the native population who—on the planters' own admissions—are unanimously and strongly opposed to annexation. The orderly and peaceful conduct of the native people under the circumstances and under the aggravations of the planter annexationists is admirable and deserves the greatest praise. If there should be trouble here—of which there is no likelihood—the blame will be entirely upon the annexationists, who are to the last degree embittered by the failure of their schemes, and some of them would welcome the violence they are inciting, because they have no hope of success.

I saw at San Francisco and on the ship coming here a number of old and new acquaintances—some provisional government men and annexationists—others favorable to the maintenance of the old system. All of both parties frankly acknowledged that the natives, forty thousand in number and all of proper age, able to read and write and brought up under American missionary training, with a very few exceptions, are strongly opposed to annexation.

I wish to emphasize this fact—confessed by all the annexationists I have seen—that the natives are solidly opposed to annexation. There are against these 40,000 natives 1,928 Americans, men, women and children, most, though by no means all of whom want and cry out for annexation. The leaders of these are heads of the fading provisional government.

That these 1,928 are not unanimous is clear from the fact that the annexation and provisional government scheme has made trouble in social circles, trouble in the church and in business relations, so ruthlessly have the planter annexationists pushed their revolutionary scheme and purpose among their own class. An American or other foreigner who does not go in for annexation must keep quiet or suffer persecution in church, society and business.

The course and conduct of the native people—who are not, remember, savages, as in Samoa, but reading and writing people, for whom at this time several daily papers are printed, is admirable. The American missionaries who taught them, and who were the fathers of many of the small but bitter annexation group, taught them well.

I have asked a dozen respectable Americans, long residents here, "Do you fear trouble anywhere on the island from the natives?" and they uniformly replied, "No; not in the least. In Honolulu only the excitement may possibly end in a riot."

Surely that is high testimony to the peaceful good nature of the native population against whose violence the sixty or seventy plantations scattered among the islands in lonely places would be defenceless. And it is undeniable that it is the annexationist provisional government and its small number of adherents who are all this time, by the flaunting of a foreign flag and by other misconduct, inciting to violence.

WHY NATIVES ARE QUIET.

Why are the native people so quiet? you may ask. I put this question today to one of their most intelligent and able representatives.

He replied: "Because we have told our people that this case is now before the court, as it were, and it is their duty to wait in patience for the decision. The Queen, to whom they are devoted as the representative of the government, they prefer, has told them to be quiet, because, as she and all who are with her have told them, the United States are a great and just nation. The President is a great and just man. He will not do a great wrong to our people, and we have encouraged them with an example out of our own history. In

1843 an English Admiral hauled down our flag, hoisted the British flag and seized possession of the islands. Our people were defenceless. Too weak to resist, they could only protest. They remained quiet at the bidding of their native rulers, and by and bye another English Admiral came and hauled down the British flag, hoisted and saluted the Hawaiian flag, restored the government to its rightful hands. It is not to be supposed, we believe, that the United States will act less justly and honorably in 1893 than Great Britain did fifty years ago. That is what we tell our people."

It must not be supposed that the native people are without excitement. They feel the situation keenly and a movement is now on foot by which natives, men and women, on all the islands are getting names to a petition asking for the restoration of the Queen. But they are so well in hand that the other day when a great crowd witnessed with joy the reinstatement of the Hawaiian flag over the government building, while they took off their hats there was not a shout or a hurrah, because the Queen had expressed a desire for absolute quiet and no demonstration.

This act of Col. Blount removing the troops, taking away the American flag and hoisting the Hawaiian flag was, as they do not conceal, extremely unpleasant to the provisional government and its adherents. It showed in its results the falsity of their plea that life and property were in danger and required foreign protection.

BLOUNT'S SILENT WAY.

I ought to say that Colonel Blount's mysterious powers and his very judicious conduct keep all eyes here on him. He is the most silent man they have ever seen out here. He is accessible to everybody of all parties; he listens to all who come to him; but, as everybody reports, he never says a word.

"He gets more out of you than anybody I ever knew," said a disappointed man to me today, "but he never tells anybody anything of what he knows, thinks or means to do."

Moreover they say of him that he is friendly, even genial, with everybody, but shows by his occasional questions that he knows a great deal about island affairs, and by the few orders he has so far given, that when he acts he means business. They have given him clever nicknames here. They call him the Minister Reticent; Mr. Stevens being still the Minister Resident. I must confess that, so far as I am concerned, Colonel Blount eminently deserves this title.

The present situation is this:—The provisional government continues to exist, but is slowly losing adherents. It would go to pieces by a slight push, but it is the policy of the native leaders and their American advisers not to push, but to wait. The provisional government leaders have no hope except in annexation. They know and confess that they cannot maintain an independent existence, but would be voted down at once, not merely by the natives, but by a considerable number of Americans and other foreign residents. The impression of careful observers is that they are in the situation of the man who held a bear by the paws and did not know how to let go without help. They would quit if they saw how to quit. The influence of the Queen and all her advisers is exerted, so far to keep the people absolutely quiet, waiting for President Cleveland's decision which they believe will be just and will restore the constitutional government. No one except a very few absurd people fears any violent or lawless outbreaks outside of Honolulu, and here only if annexationists should unduly irritate the people, as some of the less judicious seem inclined to do.

"THE PEAR" NOT SO RIPE.

The American Minister, Mr. Stevens, though substantially *functus officio*, Colonel Blount having plenipotentiary powers, still goes about urging and encouraging annexation. His speedy removal would help the situation here and perhaps be welcome to him, as he has certainly discovered by this time that "the pear" is not so ripe as in his queer despatches he persuaded Mr. Harrison it was. A republic does not seem to be favored by anybody here.

The Provisional Government people declare against a republic very positively. They want only annexation, and thereby declare themselves consciously incapable of ruling, as indeed their misconduct before this revolution showed them to be, for their only aim was then to make a regular government impossible by upsetting successive Cabinets.

I ought, perhaps, to say something about the questions of which much has been written—opium and the lottery. As to the opium question, the provisional and annexation people oppo sed very foolishly, as I think, a proposition to admit opium under a high duty and with strict guards against its illicit introduction, and thus while limiting the use to secure a revenue from it. They demanded that its introduction should be prohibited—that it should be entirely excluded—and this in a group of islands where extensive coasts invite smuggling and make exclusion notoriously impossible.

In this debate they were wrong and the Queen's people were right. THE QUEEN WAS WRONG. As to the lottery business, there she and her adherents were clearly wrong. I have no doubt the authors of this scheme meant to sell it out to the Louisiana company, but the Queen's Cabinet were against her in this, and it needed no revolution, but only cooperation of the planter class to defeat it.

Finally some of the discouraged planter annexationists began to speak of a protectorate—they would compromise on a protectorate. But if you ask them what they mean by a protectorate you discover only that they want a consul who shall do their bidding, keep down the natives and enable the planters to work in the islands for their necessary advantage. CHARLES NORDHOFF.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Battery D drills to-night.

Pay day on the railroad to-day.

The esplanade is now nearly all ballasted and improved.

No more Saturday afternoon band concerts at Emma Square.

NATIVE FANS AND ISLAND CURIOS IN great variety at THE ELITE ICE CREAM PARLORS.

The Greta will commence discharging 1200 tons of coal at the O. R. & L. Co's bunkers to-day.

A large sperm whale was spouting about the entrance of the harbor, on the arrival of the Mariposa.

Base ball to-morrow. Kamehameha vs. Hawaiis at 3:30 o'clock. Prof. Berger's band will be in attendance.

The Chronicle's Honolulu correspondence contains an article on recent Hawaiian history by Col. V. V. Ashford. It favors annexation.

NEWS BY THE MONOWAI.

Small pox has broken out at Perth.

Australia is advocating an Empire Customs Union.

The Commercial Bank of Australia will be re-organized.

There is a severe epidemic of dysentery in the New Hebrides.

Australia expects to have a new bronze and silver coinage.

Victorian and Tasmanian apples are finding a good market in London.

The coronation of the new king of Tonga passed off with great rejoicing.

In the South Australian general election the labor party made great gains.

The deposits of the broken Joint Stock bank at Sydney amounted to £10,800,000.

The Typographical Society of Wellington have protested against boy labor in the printing offices.

Right Hon. R. W. Duff, the new governor of New South Wales, has been appointed a G. C. M. G.

Lord Dufferin has assured the Australians that the French duty on colonial wines will not be decreased.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Good Words for the "Star" From Friends Abroad.

The HAWAIIAN STAR is a new even ing paper at Honolulu, and Walter G. Smith, the special correspondent on the islands of the Chronicle, is the managing editor. Mr. Smith is an experienced and capable journalist, and a brilliant and fascinating writer. He is a graduate of Cornell, had some experience in politics in New York, in the Legislature of which State he served a term. In 1887 he followed the boom to San Diego, and was engaged in journalism there until about a year ago, when he became connected with the Chronicle, for which he has done some splendid work. He will give the island ers one of the best papers they ever had. The STAR is for annexation, subject to the recognition of all native Hawaiians as American citizens.—Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.

EDITOR STAR:—I have just finished reading the first file of your paper and cannot resist the impulse to sit down and congratulate you upon the result of your enterprise. Your editorial comments have the true ring, and your exposition of events is concise and impartial.

The cause of annexation is not dead, nor is it even sleeping, and the stir of dissatisfaction throughout this country at the lowering of the flag was very significant as well as pronounced. The people of the United States have good sense and good taste, however, and are content to await the results of the efforts of the present Administration to a settlement of our question with an abiding faith that their voice in our favor has been heard, and that our common wish will be satisfactory accomplished. From this end annexation seems stronger to-day than ever.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES L. CARTER.

April 20, 1893.

THE SERVIAN COUP.

The Young King Arrests the Regents and Assumes Power.

BELGRADE, April 14.—A bloodless coup d'etat was effected here last night and King Alexander I., the youthful ruler of Servia, who heretofore governed the country through regents, to-day rules in his own name.

A grand banquet was given at the palace last night to celebrate King Alexander's success in passing the examination prescribed for Servian students. Ristic and General Belimarkovic, regents, and all the Ministers of State were present, as were also a large number of friends and supporters of the regents.

For many months past the situation in Servia has been critical, owing to the abuse of power by the regents and the state officials, and affairs had become so bad that the King determined to take the reins in his own hands. In accordance with this determination plans were secretly laid by means of which the regents and Ministers could be ousted without the opportunity of opposition.

Unsuspectingly the regents and Ministers attended the banquet, and while enjoying themselves at the palace detachments of soldiers and bodies of police took possession of the Ministers' houses and occupied the Government buildings.

At midnight, while the festivities were still in progress, King Alexander proclaimed that he had attained his majority and had assumed with the Skupshina the government of the country. As a matter of fact the King had not attained his majority. According to Servian law he does not become of age until he is 18 years old, and as

he was born August 14, 1876, he will not be 18 for considerable over a year.

When the deposed regents and Ministers heard the proclamation they were dumfounded. The King and his advisers acted with great promptitude, and the soldiers, who were in waiting, at once placed the regents and Ministers under arrest, and they were sent to rooms which had been prepared for them in the palace, where they are under guard.

The King has issued a proclamation dissolving the Skupshina. His acts are approved by the army and by the populace of Belgrade.

The Alameda's Collision.

At the Custom-house yesterday morning the Collector of Customs took the evidence of Captain H. G. Morse, Mr. Thomas P. Deering (chief officer), Mr. G. C. Lovdall (third officer), and Robert Nicholson (quarter-master), regarding the collision between the mail steamer Alameda and the schooner Queen of Tintiri, on the morning of February 26 last, particulars of which were published in the Herald at the time of the occurrence. According to the evidence of Captain Morse and his officers, it would appear that the schooner had a very narrow escape of being cut in two, with the probability of all on board being drowned, as when it was seen that a collision was inevitable, Captain Morse ordered the steamer's course to be altered, which was promptly done, the schooner thus only receiving a side blow instead of one from the bow of the steamer, and thus escaping more serious injury than was done.

The matter has been amicably arranged by Captain Morse agreeing to pay a sum sufficient to cover the expenses which Captain Jones has been put to over the accident.—New Zealand Herald.

Shipping.

DIAMOND HEAD 3:30 P.M. Wind fresh, N. E. Weather cloudy.

ARRIVALS.

THURSDAY, May 4.

Am bkt Amelia, Ward, 32 days from Port Townsend.

Star Pele, Peterson, from Makaweli.

FRIDAY, May 5.

R M S S Monowai, Carey, from the Colonies.

Star Iwalei, Freeman, from Makaweli and Elele.

DEPARTURES.

Star W G Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii.

Star Kaula, Gahan, for Wainae, Waialua and Makolei.

VESSELS IN PORT.

(This list does not include Coasters.)

U S S Adams, Nelson, San Francisco.

U S S Boston, Day, Hilo.

H M S Hyacinthe, May, Espinola.

H I J M S Naniwa, Togo, Yokohama.

MERCHANTMEN.

Am bkt Morning Star, Garland, Kusaie.

Br schr Norma, Macquarrie, Yokohama.

Am bkt King Cyrus, Newcastle, Apr 25-30.

Am bkt Aloha, Dabell, San Francisco.

Br schr Greta, Garland, Newcastle.

Am schr Puritan, Peterson, Newcastle.

Haw bkt Mauna Ala, Smith, Port Townsend.

Am bkt Amelia, Ward, Port Townsend.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ger bk G. Wilcox, Liverpool, July 4-10.

Am schr Lyman D Foster, New York, Mar 31.

Bk Ann Turner, Boston, May 11.

Br S S Belgic, San Francisco, May 11.

Am bkt Allen Besse, San Francisco, Mar 30.

Am schr King Cyrus, Newcastle, Apr 25-30.

Br S S Oceanic, San Francisco, May 11.

Am bkt Bryant, San Francisco, Apr 25.

Am bkt J D Speckels, S F (Kah), Apr 29.

Am schr Gainsborough, Newcastle, June 5.

Am bkt Annie Johnson, S F (Hilo) May 19.

Br bk R P Rihet, San Francisco, May 9.

Am bkt Martha Davis, Boston, Dec 5-15.

Br bkt Laid stock, Liverpool, July 25-31.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

From Kaula, per Iwalei, May 5.—Hon A. Drier, V Knudsen, A Drier, Jr, O Isenberg, A Isenberg (2), Mrs Weir, L Toussaint and one on deck.

DEPARTURES.

For Hawaii and Maui, per W G Hall, May 5.—For the Volcano: W E Smith, Mr Wilson, Mr Ogden. For Way ports: Mrs and Miss Greenwell, C D Miller, A Scott, W Guild, T Clark, J Richardson, A McDonald, W Hensler, A Kaahane, J H Wai-pulani, Col S Norris, Mrs Hoalapa, Mrs Ione and fifty on deck.

For San Francisco, per Monowai, May 5.—D Noonan, V Knudsen and wife, Baron Ludwig, S T Alexander, M A Dudley, Mrs Harry Arnold, T J King, Mr Lord and wife, Harry Hicks, Jim Dodd, C E Washburn, M H Coffin in the cabin, and Mrs Burgess, Miss Layle, N Elias, J Taouy, P Adler, Mrs Jenkins, Chas Scrimgeour, F McFarra.

Imports and Consignees, per An